



# KIMBERTON SUPERFUND SITE COMMUNITY UPDATE

EAST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP, CHESTER CO., PENNSYLVANIA

DECEMBER 2010

*EPA is overseeing the cleanup of the Kimberton Site using sound science with the health and safety of the community as a priority. We are committed to providing the community with accurate information and opportunities to be involved throughout the cleanup process. For more information, please visit our website often at: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/super/PAD980691703/index.htm>*

## EPA to Test for Vapor Intrusion During Winter 2011

- In September 2009, EPA conducted a five-year review of the Kimberton Site that recommended a vapor intrusion investigation be conducted.
- Vapor intrusion is the movement of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as trichloroethene (TCE), from groundwater and soil into buildings.
- TCE is the main contaminant of concern at the Kimberton Site and that's why EPA wants to do this additional vapor intrusion testing.
- EPA considers this vapor intrusion evaluation to be a precautionary measure, but one that is essential to confirm that the community is not being adversely affected by the site.
- \*EPA has already identified the properties that we would like to test, which include residential and commercial buildings within 100 feet of the TCE groundwater plume (*see figure on back*) and we are working directly with the property owners to request permission to do the testing.
- Results will be evaluated to determine if any vapor intrusion is occurring, if there are any potential risks present and what additional investigation or actions, if any, are needed.
- All sample results will be shared with the property owners and EPA will provide an overview of our results to the community in a future update.

*\*Your property does not need to be tested if you have not been contacted by an EPA representative.*

## YOU ARE INVITED

### EPA Availability Sessions

**December 15, 2010**

@

**The East Pikeland Township Building**

**1158 Rapps Dam Road  
Phoenixville, PA 19460-1910**

**Two availability sessions will be conducted:**

**2:00p.m. - 4:00p.m.**

**6:00p.m. - 8:00p.m.**

**Drop by anytime during the availability sessions to meet the EPA Kimberton Superfund Site team, ask questions and obtain information regarding the vapor intrusion testing.**



## MORE ABOUT VAPOR INTRUSION

- The study of vapor intrusion is a developing science that has been gaining attention since the 1990s. Many Superfund sites with VOC impacted groundwater are now being reevaluated to determine if vapor intrusion is an issue.
- There are numerous common household products that can contribute to the presence of VOCs in the home. These include gasoline and other petroleum products, solvents, degreasers, moth balls, paints and paint strippers, new carpeting and furniture, cigarette smoke, air fresheners and dry-cleaned clothing.
- Vapor intrusion can also occur as the result of soil and/or groundwater contamination, as may be the case at the Kimberton Site. EPA can test for vapor intrusion and if high levels are present, we can determine the best ways to reduce the level of vapor intrusion inside buildings.
- Vapor intrusion can be evaluated by collecting samples of air from inside, outside and beneath homes and businesses. Samples are collected from beneath homes by drilling small holes through the foundation floor.
- The graphic below illustrates how vapor intrusion enters buildings. You can find more information about vapor intrusion on the Kimberton website at:

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/PAD980691703.htm>



Typical conceptual site model illustrating how vapor intrusion can occur in different types of buildings and settings. (Source: ITRC *Vapor Intrusion Pathway: A Practical Guideline*)

## SITE BACKGROUND



The Kimberton Superfund Site occupies approximately 45 acres and encompasses the Henry Monsey Products manufacturing company, adjacent residential properties, and the surrounding village of Kimberton.

From 1947 through 1959, the site was used to make resins, textiles and asphalt products. Previous owners had disposed of various residues in eight on-site lagoons, which eventually leaked, contaminating the on-site soil, local groundwater and surface water. During routine well testing in 1981, TCE contamination was detected. The lagoons were identified as the source of the TCE contamination.

In 1983, the EPA added the site to the National Priorities List of most hazardous waste sites in the country, making the site eligible for federal cleanup.

Henry Monsey Products currently uses the site for manufacturing asphalt products. A treatment system is in place to reduce the levels of TCE contamination in the ground water. Cleanup work is being conducted by the parties responsible for the management of the Kimberton Superfund Site (BASF and Henry Co.) with oversight by EPA and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP).

## FOR MORE INFORMATION



EPA is committed to assisting the community in its understanding of our process and the science involved in our cleanup activities. We invite the public to feel free to call us with any questions or concerns about the site.

### **Contact EPA**

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**Community Involvement Coordinator**

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**Joshua Barber**

**Remedial Project Manager**

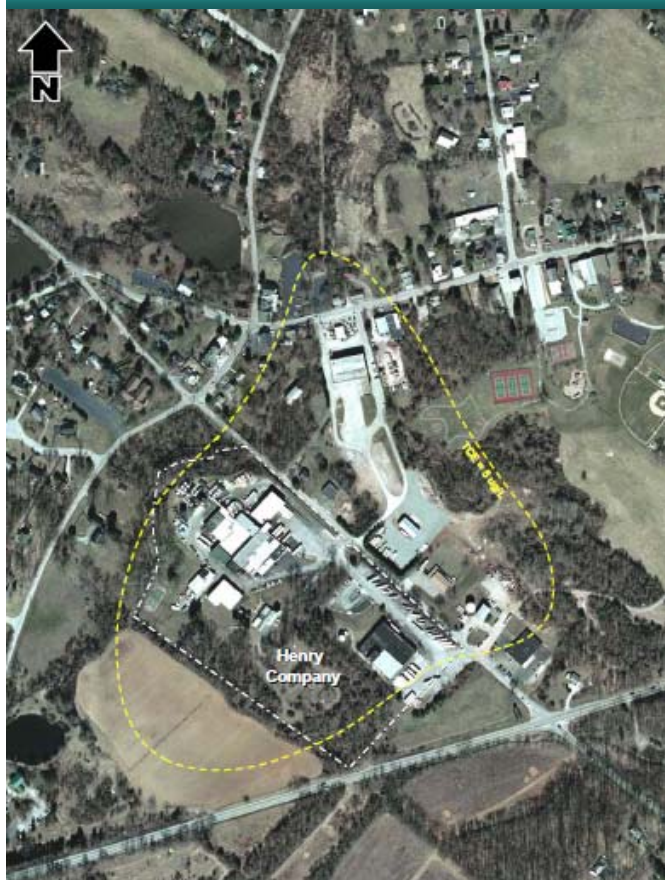
**215-814-3393**

**barber.joshua@epa.gov**

### **Visit the Kimberton Website:**

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/npl/PAD980691703.htm>

## THE KIMBERTON SITE TODAY



**You are invited to EPA's upcoming availability sessions for the Kimberton Superfund Site, scheduled on December 15, 2010 from 2:00p.m. - 4:00p.m. and 6:00p.m. - 8:00p.m.**

**For more information, please see Page 1 of this community update.**

**This figure depicts the extent of the TCE groundwater plume extending from the Kimberton Site.**

Affix Label Here

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